

# The Newport Mercury

VOL. LXXXVIII

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1849.

{ NO. 4,524.

## THE NEWPORT MERCURY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 123 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, or \$1.75 if payment is made strictly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisements can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid. J. H. BARBER, WM. LEE BARBER.

### Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY, 1849.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
	RISES.	SETS.	SETS.	WATER.
6 SATURDAY,	7 27.4	33.4	28.5	20
7 SUNDAY,	7 26.4	34.5	34.5	10
8 MONDAY,	7 26.4	34.5	34.5	10
9 TUESDAY,	7 25.4	35.5	58.8	12
10 WEDNESDAY,	7 24.4	36.7	59.7	7
11 THURSDAY,	7 23.4	37.8	11.10	4
12 FRIDAY,	7 22.4	38.9	15.11	53

Full Moon 8th d 5h. 59 m. evening.

### CUSTOM HOUSE,

#### Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

### POST OFFICE Arrangement.

On and after April 1st, 1848.

#### MAILS CLOSE.

PROVIDENCE,	Daily,	8 1/2 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	8 A. M.
FALL RIVER,	do	8 A. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 A. M.
WESTERLY,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.
NEW SHOREHAM,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLIN, Post Master.

### DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RODNEY ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

1849

## ALMANACS,

The Christian's Rough & Ready; Old Farmer's Rhode Island and American.

## A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellent and most Christian Majesty, SANTA CLAUS.

JOHN W. DAVIS & SON, Printers.

Dec. 23.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### SONG OF EARTH'S CHILDREN.

By C. C. VAN FANST.

LITTLE RIVER! flowing ever,  
With thy dreamy murmuring sound,  
Ever tiding, ever gliding  
Where the purple flowers are found  
Art thou lonely? tell me only,  
Why thou sing'st a mournful hymn,  
When the star-light and the twilight  
Linger on thy bosom dim?  
But the river, surging ever,  
Still went surging night and day,  
Oh! 'twas saying, Life's decaying  
Hope and Beauty pass away.  
Passing away! Passing away,  
This was the burden of its lay.  
Fading, still fading, like twilight at even,  
Passing away like a spirit to Heaven.

LITTLE MAIDEN! sorrow laden,  
Why that tear drop in thine eye?  
Thou art fairer than a sharer  
Of Golconda's brilliancy  
Thou hast beauty 'tis thy duty  
Lovingly and true of heart  
Ever cherish (it may perish)  
In thy life the better part,  
But the maiden, sorrow laden,  
Turned her dove-like eyes on me  
"Naught of sorrow do I borrow  
From the cold, cold world," said she,  
I am weary. Life is dreary  
Take me to the home above,  
For my spirit doth not merit  
All the pangs of broken love.  
Joy is fleeting. Death is meeting—  
With my heart in Life's young day,  
Fading, fading, sorrow shading  
One by one, hopes pass away.  
Passing away. Passing away,  
As flowers fade on a wintry day.  
Though Summer may shine on the golden grain  
The flowers will never revive again."

Singing, singing, thoughts are clinging—  
"Round my soul as doves at eve  
Thickly gather from the heather—  
In the cote they dread to leave,  
And far sweeter is their metre  
Than my trembling hands can bring  
From the golden harp strings olden,  
In a plaintive song to sing.  
Still I'll cherish 'till it perish,  
That small harp, my soul must love,  
I will wear it, I will bear it—  
To the better land above.  
When the Death King's rustling breath-wings,  
Claim my Spirit's sunny lay,  
Then my lyre's trembling wires—  
Plaintively shall moan this lay:—  
Passing away. Passing away,  
This is our lot good angel's say,  
May some kind heart in the world field wide,  
Think of the brother who sang—and died."

HOME INFLUENCE.—Important as are schools, and invaluable as learning may be, they are nothing, nay, worse than nothing, unless right habits are formed at home.—Without a proper training of the mind in early childhood, the learning of after life may only serve to direct bad habits to evil purposes, and lead the way to greater wickedness and crime.

All who have the care of children, or who feel an interest in their welfare, can do them no greater good, nor society a greater blessing, than by aiding in the correction of bad, and the formation of good habits.

Habits in youth are easily formed, and the hand that aids in forming them are doubly blessed. Let all those who love little children—let mothers especially, watch unceasingly, and carefully nip in the bud the slightest propensity in a child to exercise cruelty of any kind, or upon any object, and early create an habitual abhorrence of dram-drinking, theft and hypocrisy. Assiduously cultivate a love of truth, of industry, frugality and order; observing that though children may be governed too little or too much, they never can be governed too well.

### Smoke House.

THE Subscribers have in the rear of their Store, No. 100 Thames street, a large and commodious Brick Smoke House. Persons wishing to have their Hams smoked in good style, will please send them to JOHN W. DAVIS & SON, Newport, Nov. 18.

Probate Clerk's Office, Little Compton, Dec. 15, 1848  
WHEREAS Amasa Gray, in writing, has represented to this office, that Elizabeth Gray, widow of John Gray, an inhabitant of said town of Little Compton, on the sixteenth day of November last, deceased in said town, leaving a last Will and Testament in which he is appointed Executor thereof.—He therefore presents said Will to this office for Probate, requesting that such course may be taken therewith that said Will may be proved and approved, and letters testamentary granted to him, according to law.

Be it known therefore, that the approval of said Will, and the granting of letters testamentary thereon, will be attended to at a Court of Probate to be held at this office, on MONDAY, the eighth day of January next, at one o'clock, P.M., where all interested may appear and be heard.  
Attest, OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

## A Happy New Year.

This is the hope of every heart—the congratulation of every tongue. The prosperous wish for a continuance of prosperity, and the unfortunate for better days. The aged anticipate that period which recalls to their memory the scenes of festivity they have witnessed, and almost forget in the general joy, that time has furrowed their cheeks, and taken away the strength of their limbs. Parents are made happy by beholding the gaiety of their children.—Youth revels in present enjoyment, reckless alike of past future; but to the serious observer it is a season of sober reflection. If we look around us, in the limited circle of our acquaintance, how many have gone to rest, and their place knows them no more—too often they are forgotten by those who were most intimately connected with them. Time, as he passes, removes every trace of their former existence, and if we reflect on the days which are gone forever, and narrowly inspect our own conduct, shall we not find that there is much need of repentance and amendment of life?—How often have we suffered the passions of envy, malice, and anger, to sway our actions, and to prompt the harsh reply, or ungenerous suspicion towards those we have to be with in our daily walks through this busy life.

Are there not many neglected duties, that reproach us with non-performance? Have we not forgotten to serve God, according to the covenants we made with him, in the hour of adversity, when He graciously assisted us in our troubles and gave us strength to sustain them? Have we repaid his bountiful care, with due reverence and sincere gratitude? Have we not ceased to worship in his holy house—and also to pray to him in our secret chamber? Is there no unkindness towards our friends, no bitterness of spirit cherished against our enemies to be repented of? Have we exercised justice in our dealings one with another, and charity to the failings of our brethren—employed our talents to the best of our knowledge—sympathized with the afflicted, comforted the mourner, and assisted the needy, according to our several abilities? Alas! for human frailty—well may we exclaim, "we have broken thy covenants, thrown down thine altars, and destroyed thy prophets, and it is of thy mercies oh, God! that we are not destroyed!" The best of us have much to be sorry for.—"There is none righteous, no—not one!" And, "verily there is a God that judgeth the earth, who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity." Let us turn from the evil of our ways—let the time past suffice—and the days which are to come bear better record of our "faithfulness in little things." The Husbandman hath sowed the vine a little longer, peradventure it may bear fruit.

This is indeed a favoured land—"a land flowing with milk and honey"—"a garden which the Lord hath blessed." The neighboring nations have suffered from war, and all those dreadful calamities attendant thereon—here the "sword is turned into the plough-share, and the spear into the pruning hook; every man rests under his own vine and his own fig-tree," and the olive of Peace overshadows our dwellings. No cruel tyrant oppresses us—no hard task-master exacts our labor—no infidel overturns our sanctuaries, or massacres our ministers—our friends are not torn from our arms, or murdered in our presence, while we dare not express our horror at the deed—our grief for the sufferer, nor our detestation of him who commits it—we wear not the yoke of servitude, nor bow in subjection the cringing vassals of a titled Lord—no inquisition drags us before its dread tribunal for worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience—no hostile immures us for our political sentiments—Freedom lives in our hearts, walks in our streets, worships in our temples, crowns our tables with plenty, fills our abodes with comforts, and even luxuries, to abundance. If we behold the heavens they are brightened with her smile—if we look upon the earth it is gladdened by her presence—the "hills and the vallies rejoice and sing—fields, rivers and woods resound her praise!" These things call daily and hourly for corresponding emotions of thankfulness to the Creator, and love to his creatures! We who enjoy the gifts should never forget the Giver—but with shame be it confessed, that in this respect we are inferior to the most unenlightened of His creation. The Hindoo worships his unwieldy god—the sons of Africa bow down

to their idols of wood or stone—the Greenlander offers the choicest of his little store to ensure the protection of his invisible deities—the Indian forgets not his devotions to a "Great Spirit." The Mahometan suffers no place, no business, however urgent, no stranger or friend, to interrupt his customary prayers and ceremonies—the wild Arabs of the desert are not unmindful of their religious duties—while we too often forget that there is a God, or a place to worship him—although professing to be the followers of Jesus, and striving to convert the heathen nations from their idolatry.—How many there be who know no more of that Being whose name they blaspheme, than the ignorant Hindoo, of despised African—knowledge flourishes, but humanity weeps over its perversion—the name of Religion is adopted but its spirit unknown, or forsaken! And though we enjoy the blessings of liberty, and acknowledge that all have an equal right to enjoy them, do not some of us contradict, by example, the precepts we profess? Let every one search their own bosom, and answer the question, as they are conscious of "Doing to others, as they would that others should do unto them." If we make this simple precept the rule of our life, the present year will indeed be a happy one!—Happy while we enjoy it, and pleasant to review, when it too shall be numbered with the days "beyond the flood," and gone forever!

LOVE OF NATURE.—He who has a love for nature, can never be alone. In the shell he picks up on the shore—in the leaf, fading at his feet—in the grain of sand and the morning dew—he sees enough to employ his mind for hours. Such a mind is never idle. He studies the works of his Maker which he sees all around him, and finds a pleasure of which the devotee of sin and folly can form no conception.

TIME sits a refiner of metal; the dross is piled up in forgotten heaps, but the pure gold is reserved for use, passes into the ages and is current a thousand years hence as well as to-day. It is only real merit that can long pass for such. Tinsel will rust in the storms of life. False weights are soon detected there.

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

"The true economy of House Keeping is simply the art of gathering up all the fragments, so that nothing be lost. Fragments of TIME as well as MATERIALS."—Mrs. Child.

Look frequently to the pails, to see that nothing is thrown to the pigs which should have been in the grease-pot.

Look to the grease-pot, and see that nothing is there which might have served to nourish your own family, or a poorer one.

See that the beef and pork are always under brine; and that the brine is sweet and clean.

Count towels, sheets, spoons, &c., occasionally; that those who use them may not become careless.

See that the vegetables are neither sprouting nor decaying; if they are so, remove them to a drier place, and spread them.

Examine preserves, to see that they are not contracting mould; and your pickles, to see that they are not growing soft and tasteless.

As far as it is possible, have bits of bread eaten up before they become hard.

Attend to all the mending in the house, once a week, if possible.

Make your own bread and cake. Some people think it is just as cheap to buy of the baker and confectioner; but it is not half as cheap.

An ox's gall will set any color,—silk, cotton, or woollen. I have seen the colors of calico, which faded at one washing, fixed by it.

Tortoise shell and horn combs last much longer for having oil rubbed into them once in a while.

Indian meal and rye meal are in danger of fermenting in summer, particularly Indian. They should be kept in a cool place, and stirred open to the air, once in a while.

A warming-pan full of coals, or a shovel of coals, held over varnished furniture will take out white spots. The place should be rubbed with flannels while warm.

Spots in furniture may usually be cleansed by rubbing them quick and hard, with a flannel wet with the same thing which took out the color; if rum, wet the cloth with rum, &c.

## SELECTED TALE.

### The Brigand's Wife:

OR, WOMAN'S CONSTANCY.

Between the shores of the gulph of Venice and the seaboard of Rome and Naples, spread the forest—or rather what remains of them—so celebrated by Horace, as the forests of Daunia and Apulia. There prowled of yore the wolf, the tutelary guardian of ancient Rome; and there, to this day, the wild boar of Apulia is a favorite object of chase to the sportsmen.

But other prowlers than those wild denizens of the woods are there to be found; outcasts of society, reckless and ruthless brigands.

Those who have travelled in that part of Italy, know well the dangers to which they are exposed by the treachery of their guides the faithlessness of their drivers, and their neighborhood to those bands of marauders; and many have been the robberies and frequent the murders that have desecrated those wild and beautiful regions of ancient romance.

It was my lot, some few years ago, to traverse the very district in question, in company with a friend. Travelling on horseback by easy stages we had skirted the greater part of the Atlantic coast, and having reached Spalatro, towards its southern extremity, we resolved to strike across the country, in a westerly direction, for Naples. Towards the sunset of one of the brightest days of the journey, and amid the wildest scenery that can be imagined, our attention was arrested by the figures of a female and child seated on a rock at no great distance from the road. The dress of the Italian peasants—particularly of those in the neighborhood of Rome and Naples—is perhaps the prettiest of the many costumes of the European continent; and so often has it been described, and so often represented in fancy costumes, that it is needless to particularize it here. Suffice it that the wearer was young, and sufficiently beautiful to attract the attention of any one whose heart was not marbled with the stony coldness of indifference. One glance was enough to perceive that the child was her own; not only from its likeness to herself, but from the anxious look of maternal fondness with which she watched his movements.

It was impossible, in such a spot, and at such an hour, to pass by one whose appearance was so interesting, without at least dropping a good even. Pleading ignorance of the route, we passed some time in gaining information thereof from the unknown, and also learnt much about herself.

She was the daughter of a *Contadino* in the *Campagna di Roma*, and was now the wife of an out-lawed brigand. In the disguise of a peasant, he had often been seen in the village where she lived, and devoutly kneeling at mass in the little chapel of the same; his tall and masculine figure and handsome countenance, attracted the attention, and soon won the heart of the young and ardent Italian girl, and loving only too well, though too unwisely, she fled from her home with Gironomo. A few days, and the peasant's disguise was changed for the brigand's less peaceful attire; and in a rudely constructed hovel, amid rocky fastnesses, and dense woods, did the unfortunate bride find a new home. Love, the all-powerful, made cheerful even the dreariness of her abode; her husband was her hero, her worship; his deeds of wrong were guiltless in her estimation, and even enhanced her affection for the doer. Deeply, fondly, must this man have been beloved, for her countenance beamed into brilliancy, and her dark full eyes seemed to kindle into a lustre that could have been caused by naught but love, as she narrated to us the simple incidents of her married life.

There is a spell about a devoted heart that creeps into and diffuses itself over every heart with which it chances to communicate. No matter whether that devotion be to a worthy or unworthy object; it is the devotion itself we admire, which keeps ever aiming at one object.

But when such devotion springs thus engrossingly in woman's heart, how doubly valuable, how priceless is the gem! The affection of Medora was such for Conrad; and how, amid the splendid villainies of the Corsair, did this one great virtue work its counterpart in his soul! But, to return to the brigand's wife. A few weeks before our interview, a party of the Papal soldiery had been despatched to the neighborhood

in quest of Gironomo and his comrades;—and though diligent search was made, they had been unable to discover the bandits.—Daily, from morn till night, had this woman watched from the spot where we met her, prepared, on the slightest appearance of danger, to warn her husband, and provide for his safety; and, doubtless, even while we conversed with her, the brigand himself was within hail. No punishment, nor torture would have wrung from that devoted woman's lips the secret of her husband's lurking place.

THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—The fair lily is an image of holy innocence; the purple rose a figure of unfelt love; faith is represented to us in the blue passion flower; hope beams forth from the evergreen; peace from the olive branch; immortality from immortelle; the cares of life are represented by the rosemary; the victory of the spirit by the palm; modesty by the blue, flagrant violet; compassion by the ivy; tenderness by the myrtle; affectionate reminiscence by the forget-me-not; natural honesty and fidelity by the oak leaf; unassumingness by the corn flower, (the cyane); and the auriculous, "how friendly they look upon us with their child-like eyes."—Even the dispositions of the human soul are expressed by flowers. Thus, silent grief is portrayed by the weeping willow; sadness by the angelica; shuddering by the aspen; melancholy by the cypress; desire of meeting again by the starwort; the night smelling rocket is a figure of life, as it stands on the frontiers between light and darkness. Thus, nature, by these bowers, seems to betoken her loving sympathy with us; and whom hath she not often more consoled than heartless and voiceless men are able to do?

## THE FARMER.

ACCUMULATION OF MANURES.—Among all the labors of the farm, this should stand first; for say what we may to the contrary, no farmer can cultivate his farm to profit, who is negligent in supplying his corn root, and truck crops, generally, with manure. Let us effluvia such crops as we may, unless we feed them with a liberal measure, their products will be meagre and unrequiting; so also will be the crops that are to follow them in successive rotations, as the ground-work of their feed is generally laid in the preparation of the ground for corn and other hoe crops. As to the sources whence the materials are to be drawn to make manure we have so often specified them, that it is almost useless to repeat them here, and we will only speak of them in general terms, peat, marsh mud, scrapings of the lanes, road and yards, mould and leaves from the woods, the mould from headlands, fence corners and fence sides, weeds and grass from the marshes and elsewhere, cornstalks, offal of every kind susceptible of being rotted—each and all of these form materials for making composts, and if gathered and formed into heaps to decompose, will make excellent manure by next spring. The best disposition that could be made of them, would be to spread them over your cow yards and hog pens.—Placed there through the fall and winter, they would, by spring time, form a body of the most enriching manure, and be worth, pound for pound, fully as much, if not more than so much stable manure. Perhaps there are farmers who, after reading this, will say, we have no time for such employment—no hands to be thus employed!—To such we would say, that your interest would be very sensibly promoted by appropriating two hands and a team for six weeks to such work—that the force thus employed during the period named, would enable you to make three bushels of corn for every one you will make if you neglect our advice. To cultivate corn without manure, is killing to man and beast, while it actually robs the farmer's pocket, and finally drives him to sell his homestead and go among strangers, to encounter, in his age, the hardships of a frontier life. No farmer ought to consider that he has fulfilled his duty, who does not, in the course of the year, make five double-horse loads of manure for every cleared acre of land on his place—that will give him twenty loads to the acre for his corn, besides a supply for his potatoes, turnips, and truck generally.

BE SATISFIED.—Those who are satisfied with receiving the necessities of life, without grasping for unsubstantial riches and honors, are alone truly happy.

## PAZZ SALOON.

FOR FRUIT, ICECREAMS, CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.

CORNER OF THAMES ST. & WASHINGTON SQUARE

H. H. YOUNG.

Newport, June 24, 1848.



## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship *Europa*, Captain Lott, from Liverpool 16th, arrived at New York on Sunday evening last, bringing 14 days later news from Europe.

FRANCE.—The election for President came off on Sunday, the 10th inst., according to previous announcement, and terminated on Monday evening, without the slightest disturbance. On Friday and Saturday some rioting took place in one of the squares on the part of the Garde Mobile, who are enthusiastic supporters of Prince Louis, but it does not seem to have reached above a street row, although the Guards were doubled. The contest lay of course between Gen. Cavaignac and Prince Louis Napoleon; the number of votes tendered for Lamartine, Rollin, and Raspail being so comparatively insignificant, that they may be left out of the consideration of the result. The election returns of the 12 arrondissements of Paris show the following result:—Prince Louis Napoleon, 139,165; General Cavaignac, 72,751; Ledru Rollin, 22,595; Raspail, 13,905; Lamartine, 3,308. It is impossible adequately to describe the effect which the results of the election, which continue to arrive hourly, have produced.

A despatch dated Paris, Thursday, says: Up to this date tranquility continues.—The latest election returns show a majority in favor of Prince Louis over all competitors of 27,000. Prince Louis proposes to raise Gen. Cavaignac to the rank of Marshal of France. A partial amnesty is still spoken of as likely to be presented to the Chamber, either by General Cavaignac or the ministry of Louis Napoleon; it is understood that it would not include the prisoners of Vincennes. The intention of promoting the election of M. Dufaure to the presidency of the chamber is revived, and will probably be carried into effect.—The proclamation of the President will probably be made about the 20th inst.

Marshal Bugeaud is to be commander-in-chief of the army of the Alps, but is to remain for the present in Paris.

PRUSSIA.—Dissolution of the National Assembly.—We have published the meetings of the Assembly at Brandenburg till the 25th ultimo. On the 29th a meeting of the Assembly again took place, but only 151 members were present. The Assembly, therefore, stood adjourned. Simons' motion to call up the substitutes of the absent Deputies called up a large accession on the 30th, on which day 198 members were present, and 13 represented themselves as absent only from indisposition or business; it was therefore deemed more prudent to adjourn once more, and on the 1st instant the number of members present was greatly increased.

On that day 80 deputies of the left centre who had arrived from Berlin, entered the hall in a body, and though one of their body applied for an adjournment until the Monday following, which was negatived by 145 to 113. The election of a new President was called for, but the newly arrived deputies refused to take any part in it, and quitted the Assembly *en masse*, as they entered it. This reduced the Chamber below the necessary number, and the choice of President could not be proceeded with. Mr. Simons moved a resolution authorizing the Minister to call upon the substitutes of the deputies, who had quitted their sitting; one third voted for the resolution and one deputy against it, but no less than 82 declined voting at all. The Assembly then adjourned to the 7th inst. In the meantime, however, the King, believing that the practical working of the administration was impossible, resolved upon a bold step in advance. Finding his constituents stubbornly impracticable, he has dissolved it altogether, and requests the nation to accept a charter, "octroyer," as the phrase is, by himself. His charter is in fact the self-same broad-bottomed constitution originally propounded to the Assembly, with some emendations mostly insignificant, the most important of which is the omission of the proviso which ousted the royal veto in the case of bills which had been thrice assented to by both chambers.

The country is sick of agitation, and will probably accept the boon, though not without some grumbling at the manner in which it has been bestowed.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—Abdication of the Emperor of Austria, in favor of his nephew.—On the 27th ultimo, the President of the Council presented to the Austrian Diet, assembled in Krems, the programme of the new cabinet. This programme comprises a very explicit profession of faith in favor of the constitutional monarchy. On the 22nd inst. considerable sensation was created by a proclamation, issued by the Emperor, in which he transfers all his rights and honors to his nephew. This document is one of the most startling and positive proofs of the increasing influence of liberal principles on the continent. The young Emperor is favorably spoken of, and if he but fulfills the hopes held out in his proclamation entering upon his new duties, the people of Austria will have experienced a happy deliverance in getting rid of Ferdinand. It is said, however, that the sentiments expressed in his proclamation will be looked upon with distrust, as the first act of his majesty was to continue the murderers of Blum and Messenhauser in office. A decline of nearly two per cent. took place in the funds on account of the word Emperor, by the grace of God, having been substituted at the head of the proclamation for constitutional Emperor, usually adopted by the Emperor Ferdinand.

The news of the late Emperor's abdication seems to have produced a favorable impression at Vienna, the authorities of that capital were prepared for something like an ebullition of popular feeling, but they were mistaken. The small picket that patrolled the town found no crowd to disperse. The new Emperor was expected at Vienna on the 7th, to hold a grand review and take the usual oaths. He will return to Olmutz and remote with the Diet to Vienna early in January.

RUSSIA.—Russia continues calmly watching the progress of events; but all the trustworthy accounts concur in stating that the army of the Emperor, amounting to nearly 500,000 men, on the frontier, is kept in a high state of discipline, ready to act whenever an emergency may arise. Such a force cannot fail to have an influence in restoring the Pope to his throne.

Prince Windischgratz was to entrust the command of the army pro tem. to Gov. Graber, and remain at Vienna for the purpose of receiving the Emperor. The Breslau Gazette states that the new Emperor of Austria has commenced his reign by dismissing Prince Lobkowitz, Count M. Dietrichstein and Count Auerberg. The latest accounts from Austria state that the military executions for political offences still continued. An ex-Lieutenant of the Austrian army has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in a fortress, for having taken part in the late insurrection. It has been remarked that the young Emperor always appears in public in military uniform and also when he gives audience to deputations.

FRANKFORT.—The proceedings of the Frankfort Assembly, since our last, are in themselves important, but are denuded of much of that importance by the complicated and unstable character of the Assembly, resulting from the late and present proceedings in Vienna and Berlin. On the 7th inst. the Assembly was occupied in considering the fundamental right of the German people. The fears which were entertained lest a serious breach should occur between the German central power and the Swiss confederation, in consequence of the attempts of German republican refugees in Switzerland to excite disturbance in Germany, have been allayed by a promise of the Swiss Federal Council to remove all obnoxious political refugees.

The Imperial troops meanwhile will continue to maintain a strict surveillance on the frontiers, so as to prevent any further violation of this engagement on the part of the Vorort. The section of the constitutional Committee, to which the question respecting the head of the German Empire was referred, has declared in favor of a hereditary Emperor, with a civil list, the right of succession to be determined by primogeniture.

SAXONY.—By the new law of the Kingdom of Saxony, the press is declared entirely free, and the censorship forever abolished. The Duke of Saxe-Altenburg has abdicated in favor of his brother George.—The new Duke is in his 52d year, and married to a princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin while his niece is the wife of Prince Royal of Hanover.

Some of the journals take a favorable view of the question, and express hopes that an accommodation may be effected, while others as confidently assert that the new Emperor will open the campaign at once.

The Wienerzeitung says that the city of Arad, a very strong place on the Maros, near the Hungarian frontier, Transylvanian side, and containing a population of 15,000 souls, was bombarded on the 10th and 11th for the 5th time. There was not a house left standing uninjured. The Wienerzeitung omits to say whether the bombardment was made by the Imperial troops, or the Magyars. The large fortress of Lippa, on the Maros, was taken from the Magyars on the 11th by the Wallachians, after an obstinate resistance. The Pesth House of Representatives had declared the throne of Hungary vacant, and the House of Hapsburg unworthy to reign. It is said that Kossuth has written to Mr. Stiles, the U. S. Minister, in order to request him to use his influence with Windischgratz to induce him to consent to a three months armistice with Hungary.

HUNGARY.—The news from Hungary is very contradictory and uncertain, but no events of importance seem to have occurred. Transylvania is in a state of the most frightful anarchy, as the Wallachians and Germans have embraced the imperial party, while the Szeklers and Magyars adhered to the Hungarian diet, and frequent encounters occurred between the hostile parties, who rob and murder each other with remorseless fury. Prince Windischgratz has made up a list of all the officers who still hold out against the repeated invitations made to them, and have not quitted the rebel Hungarian ranks, and re-entered the Austrian army. The list is to be placed in the hands of the soldiers, who are empowered to arrest and hand over to court martial any officer named in that list, wherever they may meet them.

ITALY.—Rome continued tranquil on the 5th inst. On the evening of that day, the deputation sent by the chambers and the municipality to invite the Pope to return to Rome, left that capital for Gaite. At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th, M. Mamiani having expressed a desire to resign the office confided in him by the people and the Assembly, the Prince of Cannino energetically combatted his resolution, and urged him to convoke a constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, which would be the sovereign judge of the question at issue between the people and the Pope. The President afterwards read a letter from M. Lunati, resigning the Ministry of Finance. M. Serenis, Minister of Justice, had also retired from the Cabinet, and the Portfolio of Finance had devolved on M. Sterbini, and that of Justice on M. Mirzavelli.

Marshal Radetsky has published an order of the day, dated Milan, 8th instant, announcing the accession of the new Emperor, and calling on his army to show the same devotion that they have hitherto done in support of the monarchy.

IRELAND.—Yesterday 13th, the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin returned true bills against Durfee, for felonious articles in the Nation, and for a letter to O'Brien, urging him to rebellion. The Southern and Midland newspapers are filled with heart-rending accounts of death by starvation, extensive evictions of tenantry, and violent outrages, in all their disgusting variety.

RUSSIA.—Russia continues calmly watching the progress of events; but all the trustworthy accounts concur in stating that the army of the Emperor, amounting to nearly 500,000 men, on the frontier, is kept in a high state of discipline, ready to act whenever an emergency may arise. Such a force cannot fail to have an influence in restoring the Pope to his throne.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 28.

SENATE.—The bill for re-chartering the Washington and Alexandria Steamboat Company, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, offered a joint resolution fixing and reducing the pay of messengers sent to Washington by the Presidential Electoral College. The resolution lies over.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the bill providing for the expenses of the ensuing fiscal year, and the Indian appropriation bill, were taken up, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for this day week.

A bill granting to each new State the same amount of public lands that Ohio has received, was presented and laid upon the table.

A message from the President in reply to a resolution of the House, relating to imprisonment of Americans in Ireland, was received, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill for supplying the deficiencies in the civil appropriations for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Vinton explained the object of the bill at some length.

Several amendments to the bill were considered, some of which were adopted, and on others the vote was a tie.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 29.

SENATE.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, various memorials and petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Dix, of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to remit tonnage duties on the Chinese junk "Keying."

On motion the Senate went into Executive session, and the doors were closed.—After a short time spent therein, the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned over to Tuesday, 2d day of January.

HOUSE.—Mr. Robinson presented a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War to pay certain troops in service under Gen. Wool, which was read twice and referred.

Mr. Vinton reported the Army and Military Appropriation bills, which were read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

This being Private Bill Day, the House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Pechecho bill, providing indemnity for a lost slave. Mr. Wilson of N. H. obtained the floor and made a speech against it. He was followed by Mr. Brown of Miss., Mr. Cabell, of Fa., Mr. Burt, of S. C., and Mr. Collamer, of Vt.

After an ineffectual attempt to lay the bill on the table, Mr. Giddings commenced a speech against the bill, but gave way to a motion for adjournment, which was carried and the House adjourned to Tuesday the 3d day of January.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Jan. 2.

SENATE.—The resolution offered at the beginning of the session, calling upon the President for a list of all treaties of reciprocal trade with Foreign governments, was modified by Mr. Baldwin. It now instructs a select Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act conferring on the President power, by proclamations, to establish reciprocal trade with foreign governments in certain cases.

Aspinwall's contract for a railroad was reported by Mr. Jefferson Davis, and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of John P. Baldwin was discussed at some length.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to make inquiry into the expediency of organizing a special Board of Commissioners to settle all claims against the United States was agreed to.

HOUSE.—The deficiency of the last year's General Appropriation bill came up for discussion, and an amendment was offered to allow the Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk, \$4 per day. The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Vinton and Smith.—Mr. Root moved a proviso limiting the Sergeant-at-Arms to one Assistant. The bill finally passed as amended. The navy and revolutionary pension bills were taken up and referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and the subject of establishing a board for the settlement of private claims against the government was taken up and discussed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 3.

SENATE.—The resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Baldwin, of Conn., relating to treaties and laws for reciprocal or joint trade with foreign nations, was taken up, and after being briefly discussed, passed.

A joint resolution providing for extra pay to certain officers and soldiers who served in the late war with Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill providing for the settlement of titles, and surveying lands in the territories of California and New Mexico, was taken up and adopted, when the bill was read and informally passed over. The Senate then on motion went into Executive session and the doors were closed.

HOUSE.—A resolution was submitted, limiting the debate in the Committee on Bills relating to private claims. The resolution was laid on the table.

Various petitions were then presented and referred.

Sundry bills were reported by various Committees, a portion of which were read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to purchase 20,000 copies of Hickey's Constitution, at \$1.69 each.

The resolution was opposed and the House adjourned.

## BY THE MAIL.

GREAT ROBBERY.—The Augusta Bank was broken open between Saturday night and Monday morning, and the following taken:—

13 square boxes of silver, \$500 each;  
6 bags of silver, \$200 to \$300 each;  
Package of bag of gold, \$3,415;  
Package of sovereigns, \$5000;  
Foreign bills, about \$4000.

The president of the bank offers a reward of one thousand dollars. The Augusta Bank is situated in the basement of the new hotel which forms a part of a brick block recently erected on Water street.—The hotel is unfinished and unoccupied. The vault of the bank adjoins one of the lower rooms of the hotel, and is only separated from it by a brick wall one foot thick. The mortar used in the construction of this wall is comparatively green. The burglar first entered the room adjoining the vault, and with a small crowbar knocked away the bricks sufficiently to afford an entrance to the vault. The plundered property was confined in a safe of the most approved construction, secured by Hull's celebrated patent gunpowder lock. It was opened by a key which must have been prepared before the safe was put into the vault. When the plunder had been removed, the safe was coolly locked again. In the hurry of leaving the building, a box containing some \$500 in specie was dropped outside, besides some \$50 in scattered pieces.

A more definite statement than that given above, makes the loss of the bank \$21,562 in specie, of which about \$9,000 was silver, besides foreign bills amounting to about \$4000, belonging to the Augusta Bank, and a package (value unknown) belonging to the Ticonic Bank.—*Age.*

DINNER TO COL. DUNCAN.—The friends of Col. Duncan gave him a complimentary dinner at the Astor House, New-York, on Thursday evening. A gold medal was presented to him on the occasion. In his speech, in accepting this token, he paid a tribute to the bravery of the Mexican troops and their officers, especially in the earlier battles. He said that on the battle field of Resaca de la Palma the American and Mexican troops fell in such numbers, that the bodies of the slain distinctly marked the respective lines of the two armies for weeks after the battle, and the distance between them was less than the width of the room in which they were assembled. This, he said, showed that both sides stood close up to the mark.

THE PITCAIRN ISLANDERS.—The population of Pitcairn's Island amounts to 140, of whom 71 are males, and 69 females, and the present chief magistrate is George Adams, the son of John Adams, one of the mutineers of the Bounty. The island contains about 400 acres of land, which is quite capable of cultivation, and which might supply 2000 inhabitants, but only 60 acres are in use, that amount being fully sufficient for existing wants. Formerly, the absence of water, of which there is not a single spring on the island, was found to be an insuperable objection to living upon it, but this is now obviated by the use of well-constructed tanks, which enable the residents not only to collect enough for themselves, but also to supply the vessels that visit them. The condition of the entire community, both as regards intelligence and morality, is spoken of by all visitors in high terms, and they are likened in their appearance and in their general arrangements to the inhabitants of one of the better sort of villages in England. They consider themselves English subjects, and acknowledge no other supremacy or allegiance.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—We published an article from the North Adams Transcript, detailing the circumstance connected with the arrival and death of a young lady at Dr. Roberts's, Williamstown, Mass., Miss Cynthia B., an acquaintance of a certain fashionable tradesman in Albany. She was taken ill with what proved to be the quick consumption, and was sent from this city by her Albany friend out to the "white oaks" in Williamstown, either to be cured or for some other purpose. The sufferings of the poor girl carried off to die in that desolate place of crime and destitution must have been intense and horrible. The "friend" who put her under the care of Dr. Roberts survives her, but may yet learn as well as his victim "that the way of the transgressor is hard."—*Troy Post.*

MURDER OF THE O'NEAL FAMILY IN OVERTON COUNTY.—One of the most extraordinary cases of murder was tried in our Supreme Court, a few days since, that ever was brought under legal investigation. Patsey A. Troxdale, Nicholas Stevens and Wm. E. Upton were indicted and convicted in Overton county for the murder of the O'Neal family, consisting of the father and mother and five children, embracing the whole family except Patsey A. Troxdale, who was a daughter of old O'Neal. The three defendants were found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court a new trial was granted, mainly upon the ground that one of the jurors had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the parties before he was chosen as a juror.—*Nashville Union.*

A FATAL RESULT OF CARELESSNESS in the use of fire arms, occurred the other day at Terry Hollow, near Syracuse, N. Y. An Irish girl, named Sally McCale, was in the woodhouse, when a little boy, son of Alfred D. Montfedy, her employer, taking down a gun, not knowing it to be loaded, inquired of the girl whether he should shoot her. Not apprehending any danger, she replied he could not do it, when he snapped the gun, and the fatal contents were received in her breast, near the left shoulder, entering the lungs. She lived about 11 hours after the accident. The gun had been loaded for the purpose of killing some cats that were troublesome.

GOLD HUNTING.—The *Literary World* quotes the following passage from the forthcoming second volume of WASHINGTON IRVING'S *Life of Columbus*, as one that may be profitably be looked into at the present time:—

"Before relating the return of Columbus to Hispaniola, it is proper to notice some of the principal occurrences in that island, which took place under the government of Ojando. A great crowd of adventurers of various ranks had thronged his fleet: eager speculators, credulous dreamers, and broken down gentlemen of desperate fortunes; all expecting to enrich themselves suddenly, in an island where gold was to be picked up from the surface of the soil, or gathered from the mountain brooks. They had scarcely landed, says Las Casas, who accompanied the expedition, when they all hurried off to the mines, which were about 8 leagues distance. The roads swarmed like ant-hills, with adventurers of all classes. Every one had his knapsack stored with biscuit or flour, and his mining implements on his shoulders.—Those hidalgos, or gentlemen, who had no servants to carry their burdens, bore them on their own backs, and lucky was he who had a horse for the journey; he would be able to bring back the greater load of treasure. They all set out in high spirits, eager who should first reach the golden land, thinking they had but to arrive at the mines and collect riches: 'for they fancied,' says Las Casas, 'that gold was to be gathered as easily and readily as fruit from the trees. When they arrived, however, they discovered, to their dismay, that it was necessary to dig painfully into the bowels of the earth, a labor to which most of them had never been accustomed; that it required experience and sagacity to detect the veins of ore; that in fact the whole process of mining was exceedingly toilsome, demanding vast patience, and after all being full of uncertainty. They digged eagerly for a time, but found no ore. They grew hungry, threw by their implements, sat down to eat, and then returned to work. It was all in vain. 'Their labor,' says Las Casas, 'gave them a keen appetite and quick digestion, but no gold.' They soon consumed their provisions, exhausted their patience, cursed their infatuation, and in eight days set off drearily on their return, along the roads they had lately trod so exultingly. They arrived at San Domingo, without an ounce of gold, half famished, downcast, and despairing. Such is too often the case of those who ignorantly engage in mining: of all speculations the most brilliant, promising and fallacious.

Poverty soon fell upon these misguided men. They exhausted the little property they had brought from Spain. Many suffered extremely from hunger, and were obliged to exchange even their apparel for bread. Some formed connexions with the old settlers of the island, but the greater part were like men lost and bewildered and just awakened from a dream. The miseries of the mind, as usual, heightened the sufferings of the body. Some wasted away and died broken-hearted; others were hurried off by raging fevers, so that there soon perished upwards of a thousand men.

KEY WEST.—The amount of salvage decreed on wrecks at Key West, during the present year, is \$125,000, expenses \$74,140, and the value of the vessels and cargoes \$1,282,000. The number of vessels that have struck on the reef, been lost, or brought into the port, is 27, and 14 have come in distress, making a total of 41.—13 vessels have been on the reef and got off without assistance.

The number of wrecking vessels is now increased to 47; their tonnage being about 1200, with nearly 350 men composing their crews.—*N. Y. Courier & Inq.*

DOCTORS EASY AND FUSKY.—There shall be two men, doctors, for example, of equal learning and skill. They are on a look out for practice. Dr. Easy puts his name on a brass plate on the door, and then sits down in his drawing room to wait for patients. Need I say that he has generally to wait a long time. But Dr. Fusky does not approve of the passive system. He keeps a horse and chaise before he got a visit to make. He hired people to alarm all the neighborhood with peals of his surgery bell. He is continually called out of church, and has once ventured on having his name shouted as being immediately wanted while attending a Lowell lecture.—Not a form of advertisement does Dr. Fusky neglect, and the odds are, in the end, that he is making a thousand dollars a year, before Dr. Easy has heard the rat-tat at the door of his first patient. Now perhaps Dr. Fusky may, of the two, be the humbug; but I very much question whether he is the fool. What applies to these two Doctors, applies generally to every trade and profession under the same. Barring lucky chance now and again, an adventure will find that in the battle of life every man must be his own trumpeter. Sound your own charge and ride over everybody, or somebody else will sound his charge and ride over you.—*Exchange.*

Mr. Wilson, conductor of the freight train on the New Bedford and Taunton Branch Railroad, while passing over the top of the train, on the evening of the 25th, fell between the cars and lodged on the coupling, in which situation he rode—about a mile—to Mansfield. When found he was nearly exhausted, and would have been able to have held on but a few moments more. He was seriously injured, although not considered dangerous.

Boston Post.

FIRE.—Carmelich's confectionary establishment at Mobile, was burnt down on the night of the 23d ult. Loss \$6000.—insurance \$2000. Carmelich sold fire works, and had a large stock on hand. A man lighted an India cracker at one of the gas-burners, which, before he could get out of the door, exploded and set fire to the residue of the stock.

FISHING BOUNTIES.—The Collector of this district paid to the owners and crews of cod-fishing vessels, on Monday last, the sum of four thousand four hundred dollars. This is but a very small portion of the amount which is claimed by the fishermen of this district, who have been in the cod-fishing business during the past season;—but in consequence of circular instructions from the Treasury Department, which requires that cod fishermen shall make out their time in that exclusive employment, in "continuous consecutive voyages or fares," a large number of claimants who made application, after having pursued the same course the past as for many previous years, went away greatly disappointed.

It has been customary, with a large class of our vessels, to take out cod-fishing licenses early in the season, and, properly fitted and manned, to make one or two cod-fishing voyages, then, in midsummer, (which is the best mackerel season) to change their license, and then, under mackerel licenses, to fish a month or two. Afterwards they again change their licenses, and, under another cod-fishing license, make out one or more cod-fishing voyages before the expiration of the legal cod-fishing season, and, by so doing, have not complied with the requisitions of the department, in making out their full term of three and a half or four months in "continuous or consecutive voyages."

Many others were disappointed in not being able to procure their bounty, which was withheld because of their failure to comply with the requisitions of the department, in having the oath or affirmation of the masters to the log or journal of their vessels during the time they were employed in the cod-fishing business. The skippers of many of these vessels have, since the close of the fishing season, sailed on foreign voyages, and the owners or agents cannot, as heretofore, upon their oath or affirmation, receive the bounty.

Barnstable Patriot.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS AT MATANZAS.—The Savannah Republican contains the following:—We learn by a private letter from Matanzas, received by a friend in this city, that military executions of officers and soldiers charged with favoring the revolutionary designs of Don Carlos, have taken place. In Matanzas a platoon of 16 soldiers fired four times upon some 7 or 8 of the men sentenced, before they were all despatched. A Yankee Captain, who determined to be in a first rate position to see all that was going on, received one of the balls through the calf of his leg, which caused him to interrupt the solemnity of the scene by violent swearing in the most approved English style, against military executions in general, and the awkwardness of Spanish soldiers in particular.

ARABIAN CALVES.—The two calves procured by Lieut. Lynch, in his Dead Sea Expedition, and presented by him through the Secretary of the Navy, to the Agriculturists of Virginia, were brought to Richmond on Wednesday. The Compiler says: They are very interesting animals, differing in many respects from the American or English stocks. They are red like most of the Devonshire breed, but are taller and more slender. Their heads and limbs reminds one very much of the deer. They are perfectly gentle, and considering their six months' confinement on board ship, are in remarkably good condition. Their age is ten months, and their height is uncommon, though we have doubtless seen heavier calves of the same age.

THE OHIO MURDER.—The story of the murder of Mr. Johnson, a cattle dealer, by the landlord of a tavern at Marion, Ohio, which we lately copied from the Cleveland Herald, is now contradicted by that paper, as having no foundation other than the ambition of somebody to play upon the public credulity. The Cleveland Plaindealer says it is understood that a Mr. Johnson of New York, has lately been murdered at a town called Marion, in Indiana, from which the story relative to the Cleveland Mr. Johnson may have originated. We are rather inclined to the opinion, however, that the whole story is made from the whole cloth.

The Glasgow Reveille tells of a negro who was sold by his master to another man in an adjoining county. When he was informed of the sale, and to prevent his master from delivering him, he took an axe and with great resolution laid his left hand upon a stick of wood, and with the right attempted to cut it off; it however required him to make three licks with the axe before his object was effected. Upon being asked "whether he did it intentionally," he replied, "I didn't do anything else."

THE SPANISH AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.—When our flag was first unfurled from its staff in Tampico, an aged Spaniard was heard inveighing, with lugubrious earnestness, against the pertinacity with which that flag had pursued his fortunes. In broken English he exclaimed: 'I was de Spanish consul in de Louisiana when dat flag wave over me dere. I live den in de Texas, but dat flag follow me dere.—Says I, by de Holy Virgin, I go where dat flag never come. I come to Tampico, but here is dat flag agin.' And the old man wept as he turned away his eyes from that flag, which, like his evil genius, had haunted him through life, and was now mocking his heartfelt misery.

During the snow storm of Friday week, Isaac Huntington, of Woolbridge, Ct., lost his way, and falling into a ditch perished. He was 75 years old and his eye sight somewhat defective which was doubtless the cause of his losing the way, for the place where he fell was not above forty rods from his house.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Schr. Loo Choo, 90 ton burden, of this port, was purchased on Thursday for \$4,600 by a company at Rockport, to load immediately for California. She will go out under an experienced seaman, Capt. Hale.—*Gloucester News.*



NEWPORT MERCURY,  
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1849.

The following is a list of aged persons (above 70 years) who have died in this town during the past year.

Martha Taber,.....	105
Mary Penrose,.....	96
Abby Card,.....	93
Elizabeth W. Richardson,.....	88
Elizabeth Landers,.....	88
Rebecca Peckham,.....	87
Gifford Thurston, (col),.....	84
Rhoda Peckham,.....	84
Job Sherman,.....	82
Hannah Rodman, (col),.....	82
Hannah Townsend,.....	82
Basheba Jeffers,.....	82
Martha Oman,.....	81
Catharine Hall,.....	81
Ruth Gardner,.....	81
Henrietta Ellery, (col),.....	80
Holmes Weaver,.....	79
Esther Holt,.....	79
Benjamin Marsh,.....	79
Alice Gladding,.....	78
Susan Lawton,.....	75
Nancy Tompkins,.....	75
James Westgate,.....	75
Samuel Lee,.....	75
Sylvia Grey, (col),.....	75
Jane Taylor,.....	75
Mary Gardiner,.....	74
John Moore,.....	74
Ann F. Murphy,.....	74

The above comprises the names of 29 persons, the aggregate of whose ages is 2327, being an average of 80 years to each.

**THE WEATHER.**—Tuesday and Wednesday were the coldest days of the present season. The sleighing was never better than it has been for a few days past.

**COMPANY E, 3d Artillery,** arrived at Fort Adams on Thursday, from New London. They are under the command of that brave and accomplished officer Maj. T. W. Sherman, of this town.

**HO FOR THE LAND OF GOLD.**—We understand that the Whaling Ship *Audley Clarke* has been purchased by a Company in this town, for an expedition to California.

**MARINE SOCIETY.**—At the annual meeting of this Society, held on Tuesday the 2d inst., the following officers were elected: **HENRY J. HUDSON, President.** **SIMON NEWTON, Jr., Treasurer.** **CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Secretary.**

**NEED BANTLINE'S Holiday Extra,** a Pictorial Sheet, is for sale at Tilly's News Depot. It is full of amusing pictures.

**ROUGH & READY Fire Company, No. 2.**—At a meeting of this company holden on Saturday evening last, the following named persons were elected officers for the year: **James H. Ailman, Captain;** **John D. Cornell, 1st Lieut.;** **John Pike, Jr., 2d Lieut.;** **Wm. L. Lawton, Clerk.**

**THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.**—Gleason has struck a popular vein with his beautiful weekly. It comes from the press like a copper plate print, and looks superbly, presenting also an array of talent and a literary feast that has never been equalled by the newspaper press.

Subscriptions for the year or single copy, are received at Tilly's News Depot.

**MUNN & Co., publishers of the "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"** have favoured us with a Pamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States, together with all the forms necessary for applying for a Patent, information in regard to filing caveats, with remarks on its uses, etc., amount of fee required at the Patent Office, and every other information that is necessary to instruct a person in making his own applications.

Price 12 1-2 cents single, or 12 copies for one dollar—sent by mail to any part of the United States.

Address **MUNN & CO., New York.**

**U. S. SUPREME COURT.**—The correspondent of the New York Express writing from Washington, 30th ult., says:—

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, this morning, delivered an elaborate and able report upon the Rhode Island Dorr case, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island. The Court met the question in all its forms, and are unanimous in the judgment of condemnation in the Dorr rebellion.

Every point raised by the counsel for the plaintiff has been overruled by the Court and every point, save one, by every Judge of the Court. Mr. Woodbury dissented (it is his habit to dissent upon some point or other in almost every important question, and has made his zeal most conspicuous thereby,) from the opinion of the Court upon the question of Martial Law.

The Judges, save one, all affirm the right of the State to protect itself in this form, but Mr. Woodbury doubts, or rather non-concurs, embodying his judgment in a lengthy appeal.

**GEN. WOOL.**—The ceremony of presenting the sword which was voted to General Wool by the Legislature of New York, was performed on Saturday by Gov. Young. Speeches were made upon both sides. The sword was manufactured by Messrs. Ball, Tompkins & Black of New York, and cost about \$2000. The hilt and scabbard are of solid gold, ornamented with precious stones.

The "Hackmen" of Boston and vicinity are making great preparations for their annual ball, which is to take place at Pantheon Hall next month.

**FIRE.**—The large building occupied for planing works, machine shop and other purposes, on Dorrance street, and extending to Orange street, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The fire broke out in a part of the building occupied by the engine and boilers, at half past eleven. It communicated to the main building, and in spite of the great exertions of the firemen, destroyed nearly the whole building with its contents. The first floor was occupied by William B. Dean for planing works, who also occupied a part of the second story for a packing box manufactory, and the loft for a sash and blind manufactory. Mr. D. also owned the building. His loss is insured for \$15,000 to \$20,000. He is insured for \$7500, of which \$1500 is at the Bowditch office, Salem, and \$2000 each at the American, Aetna, and Roger Williams offices.

Goodwin & Allen occupied a part of the second story for a cabinet manufactory. Their loss is \$1500, none of which is insured. This includes the whole property of two very worthy industrious men, one of whom is disabled by an accident which cost him two fingers of his right hand. We understand that a subscription has been started for their relief.

The third story was partly occupied by Mr. Burlingame for a salt refinery. His loss is about \$2000.

A part of the same story was occupied by Franklin W. Cooke for a machine shop. His loss is about \$6000, on which he has insurance for \$1200 at the Concord Mutual office, \$200 at the Columbian Mutual office, Concord, and \$1300 at the New England Mutual office, Salem.

Anthony Weloskey occupied a part of the lower story as a machine shop. His loss is about \$1500.

We regret to be compelled to add that three men were injured at the fire. William Burke, member of Engine No. 7, fell from a ladder, and was with difficulty extricated from the fallen timbers. George Rounds, of the same company, jumped from the same ladder and was badly sprained. Richard Burr, of Engine No. 8, was injured by a falling door. B. W. Ham, foreman of No. 7, was struck in the arm by a timber. All the injured men are doing well, and no bones were broken.

The Almy Gas works, adjoining the building which was burnt, were on fire several times, and were saved with great difficulty. *—Pro. Journal.*

**AWFUL DISASTER ON BOARD AN IRISH STEAMER.**—The papers give an account of the murder of 72 persons on board an Irish steamer from Sligo to Liverpool, on the night of the 1st of December. There were 150 emigrant passengers on board, most of whom designed to take passage for this country. During the night a violent storm came on, and the whole number were driven below into the fore cabin, a compartment a little more than 18 feet long by 11 wide and 7 high. The companion, the only aperture by which the fore cabin received ventilation, was then closed, and over the companion was nailed down a piece of tarpaulin. Immediately the inmates began to experience the sensations of suffocation, and raised shouts to be released, but their shouts were unheard from the violence of the storm. The following is a description of the scene which met the eye of the mate when a steamer passenger, who had at last forced his way out, communicated to him the terrible intelligence:

"The mate became instantly alarmed, and obtained a lantern, went down to render assistance. Such, however, was the foul state of the air in the cabin, that the light was immediately extinguished. A second was obtained, and it too was extinguished. At length, on the tarpaulin being completely removed, and a free access of air admitted, the real nature of the catastrophe exhibited itself. There lay, in heaps, the living, the dying, and the dead, one frightful mass of mingled agony and death, a spectacle enough to appal the stoutest heart. Men, women and children were huddled together, blackened with suffocation, distorted by convulsions, bruised and bleeding from the desperate struggle for existence which preceded the moment when exhausted nature resigned the strife. After some time the living were separated from the dead, and it was then found that the latter amounted to nearly one half of the entire number."

"The scene, on entering the steerage of the steamer, was perhaps as awful a spectacle as could be witnessed. Seventy-two dead bodies of men, women, and children lay piled indiscriminately over each other, four deep, all presenting the ghastly appearance of persons who had died in the agonies of suffocation, very many of them covered with the blood which had gushed from the mouth and nose, or had flowed from the wounds inflicted by the trampling of nail-studded brogues, and by the frantic violence of those who struggled for escape—for it was too evident that in the struggle the poor creatures had torn the clothes from off each other's backs, and even the flesh from each other's limbs."

We have nothing more to add to this brief but tragic tale, save that the coroner's jury found Alexander Johnstone, captain, Richard Hughes, first mate, and Ninian Crawford, second mate, of the Londonderry guilty of manslaughter, and have expressed in the strongest terms, their abhorrence of the inhuman conduct of the other seamen on board throughout this unhappy transaction.

**CRIME IN LONDON.**—In London there are 12,000 children regularly under training for crime, 30,000 thieves, 6000 receivers of stolen goods, 23,000 picked up in a state of drunkenness, 50,000 habitual gin-drinkers, and 150,000 persons of both sexes leading an abandoned life.

**W. P. HORT,** assayer of the mint at New Orleans, proved some California gold dust to be \$25 thousands. Alabama gold dust is \$146 and 923. The standard of the New Orleans mint is 900 thousands, that of Philadelphia \$95 thousands.

The Commissioners of Philadelphia County have made an appropriation of \$4500 for the purchase of the site of the Penn Treaty. Some years ago the Penn Society erected a monument, as they supposed, upon the spot where the famous Treaty Elm stood, but the real location is about fifty feet distant. The ground is now covered with huge piles of boards from an adjacent saw mill, and but for this timely appropriation it would inevitably have been built over.

**THE LARGEST BABY YET—A RACE OF GIANTS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Randall, the celebrated Scotch giant and giantess, have recently had a son born to them, at their residence, near Mineral Point, Wisconsin, whose weight at three days old was "twenty-two pounds!" This is their first child, and is, we believe, the first "successful experiment" in modern times, in the production of a race of giants. They do great things in Wisconsin now a-days.

**THE CHOLERA.**—At New York the Cholera has nearly expired out. No new cases are reported in the city, and the cases at Staten Island furnished no cause for alarm. Six deaths occurred at Cincinnati on the 1st, most of which were reported of cholera. The Louisville papers state that the reports of cholera on the Mississippi river are exaggerated.

**Dr. Mitchison** has been arrested at Grand Lake, Arkansas, and brought back to Shelby county, Kentucky, where, in April, he was detected in a criminal intercourse with his patient, Mrs. Guthrie, and persuaded her to poison herself, but she was unsuccessful in the attempt, and confessed her guilt to her husband.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—There were nineteen deaths by scarlet fever last week, in Boston.

## Meteorological Diary, for Dec., 1848

Ther. r										General Aspect									
										OF THE									
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**BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, Jan. 4th.**  
At market during the week, 320 Beef Cattle, 40 Stores, 825 Sheep, 149 Swine.

**PRICES.**  
Beef Cattle.—Extra 6 75 a 7; First quality 6 25 a 6 50; second 5 75 a 6; third 5 50 a 5 75.  
Working Oxen.—Sales at \$72, \$85, \$88, \$95, and \$90.  
Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$24, \$27, and \$33.  
Sheep.—Sales at 1 12, 1 22, 2 23, and 2 60.  
Swine.—Two small lots to peddle at 4 1/2c. At retail from 14 to 6c.

**REDUCED PRICES FOR BOOTS.**  
NO 14 ANN STREET.  
Near the American Museum, New York.

**H. B. JONES,**  
Having adopted the cash system, and the motto "Quick sales and small profits," by which both buyer and seller are benefited, he respectfully invites both strangers and citizens to an examination of the quality and prices of his

**CHOICE STOCK OF BOOTS.**  
The assortment embraces the following articles, which for style, durability and workmanship, challenge competition:  
FINE FRENCH IMPERIAL DRESS BOOTS, \$4.50 to 4.75  
FRENCH FANCY BOOTS, \$3.50 to 4.00  
CONGRESS BOOTS, \$3.50 to 4.00  
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS, \$7.00  
FRENCH WATER PROOF BOOTS, \$4.50 to 6.00

All warranted to give satisfaction.

It will be observed that the prices are far below the ordinary demand for fashionable boots of superior quality, and therefore deserve the attention of all who may choose to suit themselves in the best manner at the smallest expense—the principle being adopted of consulting the mutual interest of buyer and seller by manufacturing a good article and selling it at the lowest possible price for cash, and realizing a profit in the increased amount of sales and quick returns.

Remember, NO. 14 ANN STREET, NEW YORK, near the American Museum.

## MARRIAGES.

In this town on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Charles, Mr. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PRATT to Miss ELIZABETH MILES, all of this place.

In Connecticut, Mr. JOSEPH CANNON, of this town, to Miss DIAMANDA M. BATES, of C.

In Perryville, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, Mr. GEORGE E. SUTTON to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Nathan Tucker, Jr. Esq., all of South Kingstown.

## DEATHS.

In this town, on Friday evening, 22th, Mrs. MARY MITCHELL, wife of Mr. Samuel S. Mitchell, and daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Price.

In this town, on Saturday evening last, Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, for many years Proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, aged 63 years.

In this town, same day, EDWARD, aged 20 mos., and on Sunday THOMAS MOORE, infant sons of Mr. Gardiner Reynolds.

In this town on Wednesday last, PENE ANNE, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry B. Underwood, aged 13 months and 26 days.

Yesterday morning Mrs. MARY CASWELL, wife of Mr. William Caswell, aged 77 years.

At Portsmouth, on the 31st ult., THOMAS COLEY, Esq., formerly a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, aged 73 years; Mrs. MARY H. COLEY, wife of Mr. Robert Hicks. She was a member in the Society of Friends; Mrs. Watson, wife of Mr. Joseph W. Watson.

In Providence, 30th ult., Capt. SAMUEL CURRIE, in the 90th year of his age; Mrs. ELIZABETH, widow of the late Jabez Rounds, aged 68 years and 10 months; JOHN PICKS, youngest son of Wm. P. Gray, aged 1 year, 3 months and 4 days; 31st, Prof. OLIVER SHAW, in the 70th year of his age; Mrs. ARMY, wife of Asael Angell, in the 45th year of her age; ALMIRA D. GLADDING, daughter of the late Timothy Gladding, aged 22 years and 2 months.

At the Butler Hospital, on the 2d, JAMES MALCOLM, of this town, aged 39 years.

**MERCURY MARINE LIST.**  
PORT OF NEWPORT.

**ARRIVED.**  
SUNDAY, Dec. 31.  
Sch'r Perseverance, Holbrook, fm New London for New Bedford.

Brigs Malineau, Ann, Cabbatt, fm Jonesport for New York; Emeline, Leach, fm Bristol for Havana.

Brig Desdemonia, Read, fm Providence for Appalachicola.

**MONDAY, January 1.**  
Brig Weybosset, Harris, fm Appalachicola for Providence.

**TUESDAY, Jan. 2.**  
Sch'r Cordelia, Smith, fm Thomaston for New York.

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.**  
Sch'r Nathan Durfee, Gardiner, fm North Carolina for Providence.

**THURSDAY, Jan. 4.**  
Brig Clarissa, (of Boston,) Robins, 2 days fm New York for Belfast, Ireland. Put in on account of being overloaded, and part of her crew frost bitten.

Sch'r Casilda, "Robins," fm Providence for Savannah; Wm. Putnam, —, fm Boston for Fredericksburg; Shenandoah, Worth, fm Boston for Georgetown.

Sloop Brunette, Smith, fm Providence for New London.

**FRIDAY, Jan. 5.**  
Sch'r Gen. Taylor, Crane, fm Fall River.

**MARINE MEMORANDA**  
Brig Snow, Washburn, was at Rio Janeiro 21st ult. on.

Sch'r Brookhaven, Burdick, arr at Philadelphia the 23th, fm New York.

Sch'r Warsaw, Newton, el'd fm New York for New Orleans on the 25th.

Ship Martha, Gifford, of this port, 40 mos. out, touched at Tombez Oct. 16th, with 600 sperm.

## TO LET

and possession given on the 1st of February.

**THE LOWER PART** of the Slocum House situated on Thames st. next south of the residence of Wm. C. Cozzens, Esq. For information apply to PETER P. REMINGTON, Agent.

Newport, January 6, 1849.

## GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

PETER P. REMINGTON having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of

**RICHARD HAZZARD,** of said Newport, he being incapable of transacting business in consequence of old age requests all persons having claims against said Hazzard, to present them previous to the expiration of six months from this date, and all persons indebted, to make immediate payment to Peter P. Remington, Guardian.

Newport, January 1, 1849.

## TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

**THE house in Howard street,** formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Vinton—for terms apply to T. CROOKER.

Also a small tenement in Thames-st., adjoining the store of James Mumford & Son.

Newport, Jan. 6, 1849.

## NOTICE.

**ALL Executors, Administrators, and Guardians** appointed by this Court, who have not settled accounts within one year are notified to appear at a Court of Probate of Newport to be holden at the Town Hall on the first MONDAY in February next, at 9 o'clock, A.M., and show cause why they have not rendered their accounts within said time.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

January 6, 1849.

## NOTICE.

The steamboat *FERRY* Capt. Woolsey, leaves Newport for Providence, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Returning leaves Providence every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A.M.

## Bank of Rhode Island.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Rhode Island held on MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1849, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz: N. B. Hammett, Wm. C. Gibbs, Theo. C. Dunn, Peter Clarke, Wm. A. Clarke, Wm. Gardiner, A. N. Littlefield.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors held on Jan. 1, 1849, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz: Wm. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport, January 6, 1849.

## Newport Bank.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held on Wednesday, January 3, 1849, the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the ensuing year:—

Wm. Vernon, Isaiah Cooker, Wm. Stevens, Edward P. Newton, Edward T. Allan, Simon Newton, Jr., Wm. Brownell. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, William Vernon, Esq. was chosen President, and

Jan. 6.] S. CAHOONE, Cashier.

## Rhode Island Union Bank.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rhode Island Union Bank held Tuesday, Jan. 2d, 1849, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, for the ensuing year, viz:—

Stephen T. Northam, Robert P. Lee, Charles Devens, Samuel Barker, William Sherman, William Littlefield, William C. Cozzens, Edward King.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Charles Devens, Esq. was chosen President, and R. P. LEE, Cashier.

Newport, Jan. 6, 1849.

## NE Commercial Bank

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New England Commercial Bank held on the 24 inst:—

Samuel Allen, George Bowen, Josiah S. Munroe, Benjamin Hammett Stevens, and Henry Thistle, were elected Directors for the ensuing year.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, George Bowen was re-elected President.

G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.

Newport, January 6, 1849.

At a Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, holden January 1, 1849.

An instrument in writing, dated 22d of March A. 1828, purporting to be the last will and testament of GRIFFITH THURSTON, of said Newport, colored woman, widow of Cato Thurston, late of said Newport, colored man deceased, was presented for Probate and for letters testamentary to issue to Christopher R. Weedon the Executor named therein.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in February next, at 9 o'clock, A.M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement 3 successive weeks, in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate of the Town of Newport, holden January 1, 1849.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**FREELove JAMES,** late of Newport, widow, dec. presented for reception.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of February next, at 9 o'clock, A.M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden Jan. 1, 1849.

THE Administrators on the estate of WILLIAM D. CALLAHAN, late of Newport, Printer, dec., present their 3d account on said estate for allowance.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of February next, at 9 o'clock, A.M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

A true copy, witness.



## Fashionable Clothing, At the Great OREGON CLOTHING STORE

THIS extensive establishment offers rare bargains in  
Fall & Winter CLOTHING,

at wholesale and retail. The proprietors can say that for cheapness and quality of Goods they claim superior advantages;—while individuals wishing a single garment shall be most satisfactorily accommodated.

**OVERCOATS** of the finest quality and most delicate shades, at greatly reduced prices.

**PANTS**—a large and extensive lot at the lowest prices. Also, Vests of every quality, shade and color—fashionably cut, and well made.

**HATS** and **CAPS**—a great variety, cheap.

**Furnishing Goods,**  
Of every kind, at such prices as were never before offered!

In addition to our large stock of Clothing, we shall keep a very large assortment of Travelling Trunks, both single and double tops; Valises, Carpet Bags, &c. To this branch of our business we shall pay particular attention.

We now offer our stock to the people of Newport from 20 to 30 per cent from former prices.

Having a long experience in the business, and knowing the quality and worth of Goods,—we are confident that we can suit the most particular. Please call at the

**OREGON  
Clothing Warehouse!!**

Corner of Thames & Franklin Streets.  
**J. M. & S. HAMMETT, Proprietors.**  
Newport, Sept. 30, 1848.

## CHOICE AND FRESH GROCERIES,

—JUST RECEIVED—

Per sloop Rienzi, from New York.

**55** PACKAGES Green and Black TEAS, as follows:—

YOUNG HISON, Souchong,  
HISON, POWCHONG,  
HISON SKIN, OOLONG,  
IMPERIAL, CONGO,  
GUNPOWDER, NINGYONG.

The above Teas are of the latest importations; and a part of the same are put up by the **ESHING TEA COMPANY**, in Quarter, Half, and pound packages, made perfectly air tight, and warranted to be well worth the prices for which they are sold.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING

**FAMILY GROCERIES,**

74 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,  
20 boxes Stuart's refined Sugar,  
10 boxes white Havana Sugar,  
4 hds New Orleans & St. Croix Sugar,  
35 bags Rio & Maricao Coffee,  
8 boxes ground Coffee,  
10 bags old Java Coffee,  
150 lbs superfine Flour,  
100 bags Buckwheat,  
25 kegs choice dairy Butter,  
8 lbs leaf Lard,  
25 boxes prime western Cheese,  
8 lbs smoked Hams,  
30 boxes sealed and No. 1 Herring,  
150 bags fine Salt,  
5 boxes Lemons,  
3 kegs prime Nutmegs,  
30 boxes pure ground spices,  
50 mats Cassia,  
10 kegs superior ground Ginger,  
10 boxes English and American Mustard,  
10 kegs first quality Salsaparilla,  
60 boxes bunch Raisins,  
8 lbs smoking Tobacco and yellow Snuff,  
40 boxes Pipes,  
25 jars macaboo Snuff,  
8 boxes Peppercorns,  
12 bundles Brooms,  
50 boxes Java and Alicant Mats,  
150 reams wrapping Paper,  
50 boxes Extra and No. 1 Soap,  
50 boxes Florida and Brazil Nut,  
20 boxes blue and pearl Starch,  
15 cases castile and scented Soap,  
10 gr. casks port and sherry Wines,  
10 lbs wine and cider Vinegar,  
10 Thousand Spanish Segars.

ALSO—Mace, Almonds, Peanuts, Currants, prunes, citron, preserved ginger, ground rice, tapioca, farina, pearl barley, graham flour, rye flour, sup. carb. soda, cream of tartar, salt petre, sal soda, alum, cotton twine, &c., &c.

The above include one of the largest and best selected stocks of Fresh Groceries ever offered in this place;—which will be sold as usual, at the lowest market prices.

Call at the EMPORIUM.

**William Newton.**  
AT THE OLD STAND,  
No. 98 & 100 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.  
October 21, 1848.

NOVEMBER 1848.

## GLOVES & HOSE.

THE subscribers offer to the attention of their customers the following variety of seasonable articles in the above line, many of them different from the old style, and all at very moderate prices, viz:—

Ladies Cashmere Gloves; Fleecy Silk do; Beaver do; Beaver riding do; Ladies' black Vicuña Hose; Worsted do; thick brown cotton do; Gentlemen's Wool Gloves for driving do; Beaver do; Gentlemen's White Cashmere gloves, stout and warm; Fleecy cotton do; black, white, and cold Kid Gloves.

Their stock of Alexander's and Cheilley's Kid Gloves is also unusually complete.

F. LAWTON & BROS.

ANOTHER LOT OF  
NEW DRESS GOODS

SHAWLS, BONNETS, AND  
RIBBONS,

WAS opened on TUESDAY LAST, at  
JAMES HAMMOND'S.

**W. B. & E. J. SWAN,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,  
No. 88 THAMES STREET,

GARMENTS cut and made in the most fashionable style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings Ready Made Clothing, Trimmings, &c., &c., constantly on hand.  
Dec. 11.

**BONNET RIBBONS,**  
TABS, Flowers, Beltings, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, best Kid and Woolen Goods, for sale at  
Sept. 30. JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.

## THE BEST And Cheapest Family Medicine in the World!

**DR. ROBERTS'**  
**Compound Sarsaparilla Pills,**  
An Alternative, Tonic Diuretic, and mild Cathartic  
Price 31 1/2 cents per box, containing 50 Pills.

The great superiority of "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla and Pills, is their concentrated form, and their purity of the extract, which, being combined with other vegetable extracts, render them the most purifying of all medicines.

The peculiar virtues of the Sarsaparilla root have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and the public; and great interest has been directed to the developments of its medicinal properties: various Syrups, Tinctures, and Decoctions have been prepared from it, all of which have been found to contain little or none of the valuable properties of the root.

Medical men are aware how slightly the root yields its virtues by maceration in water, and the impossibility of retaining it when prepared in Alcohol. Hence the great value of the solid extract of which these Pills are prepared. One box of the Compound of Sarsaparilla Pills contains more of the Sarsaparilla than is contained in two bottles of the Syrups usually sold.

The proprietor experimented for several years to obtain from the root a solid extract, which should possess all its valuable properties in their most concentrated form, which he combined into the form of Pills, and has used them in his practice with the most astonishing success, and, at the suggestion of many friends, he now offers them to the public at a price which makes them the cheapest medicine in the world, with full assurance that they will be found to be the best medicine prepared.

The Compound Sarsaparilla Pills are used for the permanent cure of those diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood and morbid secretions of the Liver and Spleen, viz: Erysipelas, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers, Scald Head, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Blisters, Boils, Pimples, Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Affections, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Influenza, Indigestion, Headache, Jaundice, General and Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Bilious Diseases, and Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and whenever medicine is required to purify and invigorate the system.

They are a purely vegetable compound, and may be used by persons of all ages. They are pleasant to the palate, and produce no nausea, uneasiness or griping in their operation. Hundreds of certificates could be given of persons who have used them with the greatest benefit. Purchasers will be particular to ask for "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," and observe that the wrapper on each box has a facsimile of the signature of J. ROBERTS, M. D. No travelling agents appointed.

All applications for Agencies, and letters on the subject of the Medicine, must be addressed (post paid) to C. P. PAY, New York City, General Agent for the United States, British and West India Provinces.

R. J. TAYLOR, and C. G. C. HAZARD, agents Newport, R. I.  
Aug. 5th.

**CHILD-BIRTH:**  
A valuable Scientific Work, upon the subject of Gestation and Child Birth, by R. G. GEISSNER, M. D., late of Paris, just published in New York by the Author. Price 25 cents.

THIS work contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to Married Persons, or those contemplating Marriage.

It will be found of special value to those whose means, health or other circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family, without great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. A method of avoiding these troubles and dangers, at will, (recently discovered by a celebrated French Physician), is fully communicated in this work, so that any person may avail himself of it at once, without cost.

The means of prevention here set forth are therefore within the reach of all. The process is new, safe, infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate.

**CAUTION.**  
Some speculator has clandestinely (under another name) published an imitation, (bearing the same title,) which, besides omitting the MOST IMPORTANT PORTIONS of it, dupes the credulous out of ONE DOLLAR.

When the price is TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, for the genuine, full, and complete Work.

Copies of this work will be sent in a close envelope, single letter postage to any part of the United States, for twenty five cents, post-paid, to R. G. GEISSNER, Box 2456, office 127 1-2 Liberty Street, N. Y.

N. B.—No Bookseller allowed to sell this work. Dec. 2, 1848.—2m.

**Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.**

WHICH he recommends with the greatest confidence, being fully persuaded from past experience, that they will give very general, if not universal satisfaction and he assures the public, that they need not fear either to use or recommend them, as they are perfectly safe, and will in an eminent degree, perform all that is stated in the directions accompanying each article—they consist of—

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT for coughs, colds, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, croup, &c.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, a pleasant and valuable worm medicine.

JAYNE'S CATHARTIC BALSAM, for Summer complaints or diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, cramps, cholice, and derangement generally of the stomach and bowels.

JAYNE'S SANITATIVE PILLS for liver complaints, jaundice, dyspepsia &c.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE, for King's evil white swellings, ulcers, scrofulous-cancerous and indolent tumors, goitre &c. The various diseases of the skin and all others originating from an impure state of the blood.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for promoting the growth of the hair, giving it a rich glossy appearance and removing scurf and dandruff.

JAYNE'S HAIR DYE, for changing the hair from any other color to a beautiful Auburn or perfect jet black, without staining the skin.

At wholesale and retail, by  
R. R. HAZARD, Agent for Newport,  
July 6.—1y.

**REMOVAL,**

SIMON MOFFITT having removed his depot from SHERMAN STREET, about 8 rods South east from his former location, keeps constantly, a variety of Window Frames & Sashes,—glazed and unglazed; Blinds and Doors,—of various sizes.—He also manufactures Lock Sashes, of a superior kind, for strength and durability.

Having fitted up his shop in first rate order, he is able to turn out large or small JOBS with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. All those in want of such work, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

N. B.—Building and Repairing particularly attended to.  
Newport, Oct. 1, 1848.—tf.

**PINE OLD MADERA,** sherry and port wines also, old otard pale brandy, for sale at  
WILLIAM NEWTON'S,

## Corbett's Unrivalled —COMPOUND SYRUP OF— SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers having purchased of Dr. Corbett the exclusive right for the sale of this invaluable preparation, now offer the same to the public under the amplest testimonials as to its signal and efficacious qualities. It stands unrivalled in cures of most inveterate cases of Scrofula, and all diseases of the Blood.

It also by its powerful alterative qualities, securely and permanently effects a full restoration of health in cases of Chronic Inflammation of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness and Soreness of the Stomach, Salt Rheum, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, &c. &c.

The fact is well established by medical writers, that Phthisis, Pulmonary or Consumption, a disease most fatal in this country, most generally originates in a scrofulous state of the system. Diseases of the Liver and Affections of the Biliary Secretions often originate with persons of Scrofulous taint. But before such diseases can be mitigated or arrested, this Scrofulous Diathesis must be removed. This the present preparation is warranted effectually to do.

The formula was laid before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was there approved. And the celebrated Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H., who has personally tested its virtues, and approves and prescribes this medicine in his general practice, pronounces it.

THE BEST PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA EVER KNOWN,

and cordially affords its full commendation. It is not the design or purpose of the Originator or the Proprietors of this medicine to attempt to bring it into notice or repute by publishing accounts of extraordinary cures it has effected, or the great relief and benefit which hundreds and thousands have realized from its use.

Well it is known that the public are satiated with flaming advertisements, and extravagant and even false statements of the wonderful effects of certain medicinal preparations. But the proprietors rely upon the

MERITS OF THIS MEDICINE ALONE to bring it into general use.

The Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. Corbett, of the Shaker Society, Canterbury, N. H., the committee have carefully examined. It comes sustained by the names of the most distinguished physicians in the country; and from a knowledge of its component parts, the committee cannot but express their full belief as to its efficacious qualities. The ingredients entering into its composition are of such a highly useful and alternative quality, that the committee willingly pronounce it the best preparation of Sarsaparilla Syrup yet known; and as such, think it deserving of a Diploma. (Signed by)

JOHN W. WEBSTER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College.

MARTIN GAY, M. D., Chemist, Boston.

Its virtues have been tested through a process of years in every form of Scrofulous Affections, &c. And it is designed as a permanent, substantial and Standard Medicine, and may always be depended upon by the Medical Faculty and all others, to be just what it purports to be.

The form of this preparation, its component parts, &c., have been placed with the most distinguished physicians of the country, among whom, in Boston, are

Dr. J. C. Warren, Dr. J. M. Warren, Dr. Geo. Hayward, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Jr., Dr. John Jeffers, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. Abner of the Orthopedic Institute, and others, several of whom have given their names as writers in favor of this medicine. And others.

Under a full conviction of the virtues of this medicine, without accumulating facts as to the same, the Proprietors, with all confidence, now place it before the public as a preparation not equalled by any ever yet discovered.

For sale by the Proprietors in any quantity. EDWARD BRINLEY & CO., No 3 and 4, South side Faneuil Hall, Boston, and their authorized Agents.

Sole Agent for Newport, R. R. HAZARD

**REMOVAL.**

**A. ARNOLD & CO.**  
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,  
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE,  
NO. 50 CANAL STREET,  
NEW YORK.

One door east of the stand they have so long occupied.

IN anticipation of this removal an extensive stock of RICH & FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable to the season, have been selected in Europe by a partner of the house, a large portion of which are now in store, and others daily arriving.

Superb Paris Styles in all the new designs of the season. 3-4 and 4-4 changeable and black Satin de Chine, 4-4 changeable Gros d'Egypte, 3-4 and 4-4 changeable Poulte de Soie, 3-4 and 4-4 black-watered silks, Pompadour and other rich styles for evening and soirées, Marcellines, Satins, and Millinery Silks.

ALSO,  
Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Hosiery of every description; Cotton, Merino, and Lambs-wool Undervests and Pants; Welsh, unshrinkable and domestic Flannels; Bath and Whiting Blankets; colored and white Counterpanes and Quilts; 4-4 Linens, Cotton and Linen Sheetings, Diapers and Damask Table Linen, Napkins and Doily Towellings, together with a general assortment of housekeeping articles.

ALSO,  
Laces, Embroideries, Lace Veils, Gloves, Embroidered Crape, Robes, Evening Dress Goods, and Fancy Articles.

ALSO,  
French and British Cashmeres and Delaines, in small medium and bold designs, Plain, Plaid, and Striped Madonnas, Raw Silks, Arago, Gaia, and other Plaids, Victoria, Cashmeres, Merinos, Thinets, Cloakings, French and English Prints, French and Scotch Ginghams.

ALSO,  
French Cashmere long and square Shawls, Rob Roy (Clan patterns), long, square, and misses rich printed Turkish Shawls, Embroidered Cashmere Robes, Viscotes, Mantillas, and Cloaks of the newest Paris shapes, colored and black Velvets, from half a yard to two yards wide.

N. B.—Family Mourning of every description constantly on hand, for which a separate department has been provided.

No abatement made in this Establishment from the price asked.  
Sept. 23.

**TOBACCO, SNUFF, & SEGARS.**

W. M. C. LEMON, (of the late firm of John Anderson & Co.) would respectfully inform his friends, the public and the patrons of the late firm of "John Anderson & Co.," that he continues to be found at the

**OLD STANDS**  
No. 4 WALL, and 213 DUANE STREETS,  
Where he manufactures, and offers for sale, Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Snuffs of a quality unequalled in the market, put up in any style or quantity. He is also determined that the Store No. 4 Wall street (with which he has been identified for the last seven years,) shall continue to be stocked with the choicest and best Havana and Segars, at wholesale and retail.—Merchants, Hotel-keepers, and those purchasing for private use, are requested to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

W. C. LEMON,  
No. 4, Wall and 213 Duane Streets,  
August 11, 1848.—6m.

**PRINTED BOOKINGS**—5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 printed Bookings, just opened by  
Dec. 9.] F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

## HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET

THE two-story house at the corner of Spring and John street, lately occupied by Christopher J. Bliven. Also the first two-story House above, on John street. Both houses are nearly new, and in good order, if sold the terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to

**J. M. HAMMETT,**  
At the "Long Room," 133 Thames st.  
March 18, 1848.—tf.

## Farm For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE and pleasant FARM, about three miles from Newport on the West road leading to Bristol Ferry, in Middletown, containing about one hundred acres of first quality and highly cultivated tillage land, with two good dwelling-houses, out kitchen, wood house, milk room, ice house, carriage house and stable, crib, and several other small buildings. The whole Farm is walled in from 3 to 8 acre lots, with two orchards, a large garden, and about one acre of land on the west shore below the farm bought for the purpose of taking sea-weed and sand for the use of the Farm. For terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to

**STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,**  
in Newport.

Aug. 5, 1848.

## TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE ELEGANT and commodious HOUSE situated on Clark street, containing about 20 rooms formerly occupied by the late Miss Sarah Dillon, as a boarding house. For terms apply to

**P. P. REMINGTON.**  
Newport, June 10, 1848.

## TO LET.

THE valuable estate No. 145 Thames street. The store has been recently repaired and modernized, and as a business location is not surpassed by any in Newport. The tenement is roomy and convenient—there is a good cellar and well of water, and a large garden, containing some valuable fruit trees. For terms apply to

**WILLIAM HUNTER**  
Newport, Aug. 5.

## FARM FOR SALE,

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale.—Situated on the main road from Newport to the Stone Bridge, about one hundred rods south of the Friend's meeting-house in Portsmouth, containing by estimation between 70 and 80 acres of good land, extending to the sea or that part of the Bay called the East passage. It has a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees, a good house, and other buildings. A part of the purchase money can remain on a mortgage if desired. This offers a good opportunity to any one in want of a fine Farm, or pleasant country seat. For terms enquire of William Sherman, Newport, or the subscriber at Fall River.

**ASA SHERMAN.**

8mo 6th, 1848.

## A Rare opportunity. A beautiful Country Seat for sale on Rhode Island.

THE undersigned offers for sale her present well known residence in Middletown, situated on the Main road, one mile, from the State House in Newport. It contains about 30 acres of excellent land, under the best cultivation. The Mansion House, in perfect order, and most conveniently constructed, contains 3 stories, and is finished in modern style and in a very superior manner; there is also on the premises a suitable barn, crib, carriage house and other out buildings appropriate to the establishment, and suited to a gentleman's residence. The walls of the farm are in good order, and the orchard is supplied with a variety of valuable fruit trees. Many ornamental trees also surround the House. There is a beautiful garden on the estate, which is well arranged, furnishing every kind of flowers, shrub &c., &c.

The House is located at a pleasant distance from the road, and commands one of the finest views of the Ocean Bay, surrounding Islands and adjacent scenery, that can be found on Rhode Island. Being sufficiently near Newport for all convenient purposes, it is also quiet and retired. It offers a rare opportunity for those who are now visiting Newport, to purchase a very valuable residence. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned on the premises, or to AUGUSTUS BUSH, Broad street.

**LYDIA COLLINS.**  
August 12, 1848

## Farm for Sale,

THAT valuable Farm in Middletown, 24 miles from Newport, on the East main road leading to the Stone Bridge, which was formerly owned by J. B. Bailey, Esq., containing about 160 acres of most excellent Land in a high state of cultivation, with two dwelling Houses, one of them mostly new, also Crib, Wood House, Carriage House, 2 Sheep Sheds, and a large Barn, all in good order, also an excellent orchard, containing about 100 fine apple trees. This farm is well fenced with substantial stone walls dividing it into lots from 3 to 8 acres each. Any one wishing to purchase, will please call on the subscriber in Newport,—terms of payment will be made easy.

**JOSEPH I. BAILEY.**  
Newport, Aug. 19, 1848.

## TO LET,

THE LOWER PART of the House, on the South side of Franklin street, recently occupied by Mr. Bernard Hill. A convenient tenement for a small family. For terms apply to

**BENJ. B. HOWLAND.**  
Newport, Nov. 11, 1848.

## FOR SALE.

6 LOTS of LAND, lying near the Wind Mills, on the main road, leading to the Stone Bridge, and intersecting the Bliss Road, containing about 25 acres more or less. Those wishing to purchase, will please call on John Stora, John W. Davis, or the subscriber, at the Malbone Garden Farm.

**NATHAN STANTON.**  
Newport, Nov. 18, 1848.

## Charles Derens, Jr.

**COAL DEALER.**  
DEVENS' WHARF,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Orrial COAL of the best quality constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport.

## Bagley's Gold PENS!

A. G. BAGLEY & CO.,  
CONTINUE to manufacture their Premium Gold Pens and Pen-holders. Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, &c., &c. Dealers supplied at the lowest trade prices.

Warehouse, (Old Stand,) 189 Broadway,  
NEW YORK.  
December 9, 1849.

## To Publishers, Booksellers and the Public.

THE Subscriber has completed, with the aid of the most experienced and capable assistants, a **BUSINESS MAN'S ALMANAC** for 1849, which he is confident will commend itself to the decided favor of the Trade and the Public.

Although bearing the humble designation of Almanac, it is believed that this work will be found equal in usefulness and merit to many which assume a much loftier distinction. It has been prepared with a determination to bring within the smallest compass all the various facts which a man of business will have occasion to refer to in the course of the year; such as the condensed Statistics of our National Industry, in its various departments of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, Commerce, &c. &c.—its channels and means of Transportation—Railroads, Canals, principal lines of Steamboat and River communication—Tables of Duties, Imports, Exports, Revenue, Expenditures, &c. &c. To these is added a large amount of information with regard to the most improved modes of commencing, transacting, and extending Business; the means of insuring success in Commercial undertakings; the relative advantages of Cash and Credit dealings; the power and influence of the Newspaper Press, Systematic Advertising; Rules for Business Men, &c. &c.

The **BUSINESS MAN'S ALMANAC** is compressed within 64 double-column pages, of fine but new and fair type, though containing more matter than an ordinary 12mo. volume of 300 pages. It will be supplied to the Trade at \$7 per hundred, or \$65 per thousand. Single copies, 12 1/2 cents. Terms, cash on delivery. Orders are respectfully solicited by

**V. B. PALMER, General Newspaper Agency,**  
Oct. 27th, 1848. Tribune Buildings, N. York.

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## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Robert J. Johnston, Assignee in trust for the benefit of all his creditors, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust, and requests all persons to whom said Johnston is indebted to present and prove their respective claims, and all persons indebted to said Johnston to make immediate payment to him, **DAVID J. GOULD.**<